The Evening Times

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.

Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY....... \$6.00 MORNING ANI SUNDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY

MORNING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-five cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY, WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week aded October 20, 1900, was as follows: Sunday, October 14.....

Total Daily average (Sunday, 19,840, excepted).. 46,065 gators to them.

Mr. Bryan in Maryland.

There is plenty of food for Republican least prevent a turn-out of the whole win a chance to see and hear the Tribune of the People, unmindful of the drenching to which they were being subjected. On a pleasant day it might be said by the opposition that the crowds were largely composed of Republicans drawn to the meetings by curiosity. No such allegation could gain credence among same citizens in connection with yesterday's ovation, which was continuous from Washington to Baltimore, where it ended in the greatest popular outburst ever witnessed in the Monumental City.

What do such things mean? Certainly something. Mr. Hanna and his coadjutors answering it, but not for publication. What keg. their conclusion is may be guessed from the diabolical frame of mind which Hanna and Roosevelt have been illustrating recently in speeches redolent of billingsgate and the slums. They are quite as much impressed by the whirlwind tour of the Democratic Presidential candidate through the East as anyone else has been. They feel the premonition of a coming disaster to the cause of the trusts-a disaster too great and universal to be averted by the corrupt use of thirty million dollars, or twice that sum, in States which

were classed as doubtful a month ago. Indeed there is ample evidence that the Republican managers are paralyzed by the splendor of Mr. Bryan's performance in challenging the one element depended on by them to carry the election. His fearless warning to the criminal trusts, that, if elected, he will devote the four years of his Administration to their annihilation, and the wild enthusiasm which that defiance is exciting among the masses everywhere, is justly accepted in secret by the political agents of these public outlaws, as the handwriting on the wall.

A Plea in Abatement.

It really seems to be high time that Hobson, the naval nuisance, should be abated. Once, this erratic junior seemel to deserve well of his country. We have doubts, based upon the record, but he is entitled to every one of them. Take him at his own and Sampson's, estimate, never in the history of mankind has a young man destroyed the effect of a good action by showing himself such an adjectively hopeless fool as Hobson has.

We should certainly refrain from dignifying him with notice in these columns were it not necessary to refer to him ection with a matter important to the discipline and honor of the navy. All intelligent Americans know how fully our naval service is guarded by its intelligent and gallant members from eandal, and from incrimination in the foul political conspiracies of the day.

But the erratic and osculatory Hobse seems to regard himself, like Napoleon as "a man apart." He appears to fancy that he will be acquitted of professiona error and indecency, where his brother officers would be held up to criticism and subjected to court martial. He (Hobson) on account of his failure to at once sink a naval scandal, in the Merrimac, and to get that evidence of Administration ras cality across the channel of Santiago Bay, assumes that he has won the right to h regarded as at once the critic and the arbiter elegantiarum of the service.

Following out this exalted estimation of his ability, service, and prestige, the Admiral of the Navy must take off his hat to this Admirable Criehton. It is Hobson who for the first time tells the country that Dewey did not sink the fleet of Montojo in Manila Bay, but that the Spanish admiral, desirous of avoiding trouble sunk them himself. Having heroically disposed of one great naval victory of the Spanish war, this exalted individual pro eeds to settle the sea fight of Santiago to his own satisfaction, which, we may be allowed to say, is not in accordance with the nearly universal verdict of the coun

Hobson is represented as asserting, in his speeches in Alabama and elsewhere in which he endeavored to show his personal gratitude to Admiral Sampson by taking the side of that person against facts and history, that the person most fa mous in our Naval annals for his absence from the scene of Admiral Schley's great naval victory, is dying of a "cut heart" because the American people are unwilling to bestow the laurels of the battle upon the man who was not within twenty miles of it. But this is inconsequential. The truth of the sea fight of Santiago is common property. The case is res adjudicata, and the digestive or other organic ailments which have descended upon Sampson, either as a result of the universal national decision or other

is not an issue. e real question is whether a junior i officer shall be allowed to slash ad the country, in a manner prejual to good order and discipline, and licly put the acts of his superiors ough the flery furnace of his superior tticism. Hobson's assertion that he does anis sort of thing with the full and personally conveyed permission of the President and Secretary Long, is rather too much for belief. It is disgraceful either

the latter to deny it. As to whether the American people have dealt fairly with Sampson or not, in the matter of his claiming a victory wen by another man, history will decide. Since ernment.

the event, nothing that Sampson has done in indication of remorse for that departure from the standards recognized among officers and gentlemen, has led us to change would not have gone out of his way to order the destruction of the scandalous Merrimac, in the way he did, or in any

other way. He knew its existence to constitute a danger to the Administration. Hobson has a character in the service which, perhaps, he adorns. A man's schoolmates are, after all, the fairest and most reliable judges of his abilities and excellence. On this account, we will not recite the record of Hobson at Annapolis, or say that the opinion of the cadets who were educated with him was right or 43,809 wrong. The Navy Register contains the 39,629 names of people who have views on the 260,230 subject, and we respectfully refer investi-

A Strike Settlement in Sight. At last there appears to be substantial reason for hoping that before many days thought in the amazing enthusiasm dis-played by the people of Maryland yester-off. The leading members of the Coalday during Mr. Bryan's progress through Trust are reported as willing to grant that State. Pouring rain did not in the terms which, while neither fully just nor near what the miners have demanded, are population along his route of travel. such that, according to what seems to be a Thousands stood patiently for hours to general opinion in the anthracite field, they will be accepted.

The Coal Trust is understood as pro posing that the relations of the price of owder to the wage scale shall be liquiated in advance. That is, the trust estimates a reduction in the charge for powler, from two and three quarter dollars per keg to a dollar and a half as the equivalent of an advance in wages amounting to seven and a half per cent. As an offer of ten per cent advance has been made, the trust will deduct the portion represented by powder, will pay the men two and a half per cent advance on the wage rate of September, 1900, and agree to are asking themselves the question, and them powder at a dollar and a half per

From what we can learn of the feeling on the subject among leaders in the United Mine Workers' organization, it seems likely that this compromise will be accepted as the best thing that labor can get out of the situation at present. On its face the proposition is the reverse of equitable, although it may be regarded as more of a concession than would have been offered but for political considerations. In the arrangement regarding powder the trust still retains an extertionate advantage over the miners, and has not been honest in its treatment of that subject. All expert authorities, as far as we know, agree that the reduced price of powder should be stated as equal to six-tenths, and not seven and a half tenths of the ten er cent advance. Hence, if the trust were acting with integrity, it would grant the eduction and add four per cent to the wage rate. It could well afford to do this in view of the fact that it will still make a profit of sixty cents per keg upon every keg of powder used in the anthracite

There is little in the way of sincerity and fair dealing to be expected from combinations which have established priate monopolies over commodities of national necessity. In the case of the Coal Trust there is an evident determination to recoup not only the temporary loss of profits, due to the strike, but to make good what has been paid into the Republican corruption fund, in order to promote a continuance of trust control of the Government, all at the expense of the class who suffer most from that evil domination. Bearing this in mind, it is the union, and its results probably will be an early accommodation.

It is a little hard, when we are trying all we know how to show England how such we love her, to be snubbed by her officials! When a British cruiser enters New York harbor, runs past quarantine, eclines to salute our flag, but takes a un un the Hudson River and salutes two oreign warships at anchor off Thirtyourth Street, it almost seems as if our eforts to keep on the right side of the Queen and Lord Salisbury had gone for naught. Wherein is it useful for us to urrender to Great Britain our right to uild, operate, and fortify the Nicaragua Canal, and to cede to her a portion of Alaska without the sign of a fight, if her aval men are to emphasize the contemp n which our servility is held abroad, by iolating international usage and courte when they visit our ports?

When trust concerns can make good efalcation of seven hundred thousand dollars out of "reserve funds" which do not appear in any published statement and without infringing upon "surplus profits," the public is tempted to wonder what fabulous sums may be concealed behind the innocent printed matter of such concerns. The public will also scratch its head and wonder whether in stitutions like the First National and Standard Oil Banks in New York do not end to teach the lesson to those who ome in contact with them and understand their operations and methods, that, in these days of trusts and monopolies the only way a poor man can acquire a ompetency is to steal it.

Soothing Talk to Drummers.

(From the Fhiladelphia Record.)

Speaking at the noonday meeting of commercitavelers at Baltimore on Monday last Theodon Marburg, one of the magnates of the Tobacc Trust, told his doubtlessly astonished auditothat "drummers" have had their day. To talk abolishing the trusts," said he, "is as idle as talk of * * breaking up the great trunk line and restoring the pre-existing system of small is and restoring the pre-existing system of small, in-dependently operated railways." The labors of the traveling salesmen were described by the speaker as "economic waste," and the saving of their salaries, he asserted, is only one of the many economics effected by the consolidation of economics effected by the consolidates in the hands of trusts.

Drifting Toward Ruin.

(From the Dubuque Herald.) A Government founded upon the will of the cople is not far from ruin, whatever its name people is not far from ruin, whatever its name when thousands of voters can be coerced inte-voting at the behest of capital against thei honest convictions of civic duty. The ballot is the weapon of protection of the citizen; the shield of his rights and the palladium of his liberties. Destroy the right of the free exercis-of the voting franchise and a blow is delivered at the foundation of the liberty of the citizen.

Why He Has Grown Popular.

(From the Syracuse Telegram.) (From the Syracuse Telegram.)

Mr. Bryan has 'grown strong in popular favosince he spoke in Syracuse four years ago, and te
a degree that can hardly be calculated. He is
today universally recognized as the incarnation of
the popular rule and government of the people
along the lines established by the framers of the
Constitution and the founders of republican government. to him or to them, and we shall expect

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

L. C. Moore, of the Negro Democratic Club, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes The our opinion of him. And, certainly, there was nothing in his conduct while Superin- all comers in joint debate on the issues of tendent of the Naval Academy, in using the campaign, and particularly on the from the post of Charge d'Affaires to the United States at Singapore, has arrived in ate soldiers took place at Rose Hill Cemeenlisted men as personal servants, for proposition that the colored voter should which he was civilly compelled to account this year cast his ballot with the Demoto his victims for a difference as to their crats. Mr. Moore says he especially de-4.00 pay, which has suggested that he would not do what he attempted to do to his lineal and W. Lyon, Register of the Treasury; H. P. do what he attempted to do to his lineal and moral superior at Santiago. Nor have we forein the feeds of the freastry. It is the superior at Santiago. Nor have we moral superior at Santiago. Nor have we forein the feeds of debate may be held.

In response to urgent appeals of sup porters of the fusion legislative ticket in Blair county, ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker will make an address at Altoona, Pa., this afternoon, Mr. Wanamaker had been solicited by letters and telegrams to help in the fight against the

Quay machine by speaking there.
When he went to Altoona yesterday to preside at the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association's Convention he was sought out and again urged to make a speech. He announced that he could not go to Altoona again during this campaign, and it was decided to hold the meeting today. This evening he will go to Huntingdon and speak there for tu

Rabbi Charles Fleischer, of Boston, one of the most prominent Jewish preachers in the country, has deserted McKinley, for whom he voted four years ago, and is now strongly supporting Bryan. In .in interview Rabbi Fleischer said: "In taking the position I have I feel that I have not espoused the cause of Bryan so much as the cause of my country and of Democracy-spelled with a very large 'D.'

"Four years ago I voted for McKinley and I have spent some part of these past four years in regretting that vote, When that culminated what to me seems an open, high-handed abandonment of America's fundamental principles, no choice was left to me except to join those who protested against such un-demo-cratic proceedings, and who pledged them-selves to bring America back to Ameri-

"Every other consideration must be ubordinated to the absolute and imme diate necessity of maintaining America as a consistent, constitutional Republic.

"It is sheer folly to fear, or to pretend to fear, the ruin of this country in the vent of Bryan's election. A shortlived panic might ensue, caused mainly by the dismal predictions of those whose arti-ficial privileges would be interfered with change of Administration, and caused in part by the unstable nature of our entire economic system

"Hard times will come during the next And better times will come again even under President Bryan. In any case, give cade of material hardship and suffering, with our country's democracy untainted, rather than a century of bounded prosperity under an Imperialistic Republic.

Between six and seven hundred people of Manassas and surrounding country assembled at the depot at Manassas yesterday morning in the hope of seeing Mr. Bryan as he passed through. A telegram was sent to him at Hinton, W. Va., yesterday, signed by J. B. Thornton, chairman of the county committee, and Westwood Hutchison, Chairman of the Manassas Democratic Club, requesting him to arrange for a five-minute speech on his arrival at Manassas at 5:46 in the mornso, to appear on the rear platform of his car as it passed through, in order that his warm supporters might be afforded an opportunity of seeing him. At 3:40 a. m. yesterday a reply from Mr. Bryan's secretary was received by Mr. Thornton, expressing Mr. Bryan's regrets that his wed of rest compelled him to decline the committeee's invitation.

The train was one hour late when it reached Manassas. Great disappointment was depicted upon the countenance of all present as the train flew past. Notwithstanding the fact that the purport of Mr Bryan's telegram was generally known to be doubted that the mine workers could at this time seque any hours to be doubted that the name could at this time secure any better terms than those offered. That, at least, largely indulged in, but in this they were disappointed, as the train took water at disappointed, as the train took water at Calverton. A number of ladies brought bouquets for Mr. Bryan and they seemed

Representative Cummings addressed nig erowd at Bowling Green, Ky., Monday afternoon. His voice was hoarse from constant speaking, but he aroused a rainyday audience to a high pitch of enthus

It is noticeable that in the present campaign, less than ever before people are not being enthused one way or the other over "straw votes" and prognostications. If anything in this report is entitled to consideration it is the fact that Democrats are not nerve shaken by any of the ante-election predictions produced for an effect upon the people. The work of the next ten days in the political field, old politiians aver, will render two-thirds of the stications null and void.

Interest in the contest in Delaware in creases with the renewal of reports within the past week of greater attempts be ng made to corrupt voters. This does no refer to the national contest, but to the struggle in the State. Democrats and Republicans alike, who are opposed to the Addicks schemes, are pointing out the dangers that may arise from the corrupt ise of money. The "Wilmington Every

This is the greatest danger to the peo ple at the coming election in Delaware It is the danger of corruption; of the ting of poor men to part with their dicks Republican party expect to win.'

A Hard Job on His Hands. Hanna will have a real nice time trying to nake the farmers of the West believe that there is no Wire Trust when American barbed wire is old in all European countries for little more han half what it costs in the United States.

Not Among the Spellbinders. (From the Chicago Chroniele.) Among the other gentlemen conspicuously absent from the stump this year is Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of Ophir farm and Horace Greeley's newspaper. It is evident that not even the honor of a place on the Peace Commission has entirely effaced the resentment that was aroused by his failure to secure the French Embassy.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.) It all depends upon why the flag is hauled wn. McKinley shudders to think of it being unled down from where it floats as an emblem injustic and broken faith, but he has never a udder for having it down in Alaska at the re-est of Great Britain.

McKinley as a Hauldowner.

He Cannot Be President. (From the Lafayette Journal.) What's the use of voting for McKindey? You ouldn't make him President if you gave him all he votes in the country. He isn't President. He ever was, and he never can be. Mark Hanna is he Chief Executive of this nation.

True Spirit of Imperialism. (From the New York World.)

of. Richard P. Leary, United States Navy,
d be employed as as Republican spellbinder,
ing of citizens who oppose McKinler's Phils policy he says. "H I had my way I would
every dann one of them." This is an adurate expression of the spirit of in

DEALING WITH CHINESE.

Baron Von Sternburg Says Patience Is Necessary for Success. Baron Speck von Sternburg, who has een promoted by the German Covernmen. sul General at Calcutta, has an interesting orticle on China in the current num- | way. ber of "Collier's Weekly." Among other things he says: "It is not my intention, in this short

nection with this question, but if I were break I should put the answer in one The greatest triumphs ever nese). achieved by foreigners in China were unof how to succeed in China, nebody can do better than make a close study of their wonderful and interesting history.

The early Jesuits, as before stated, were sent out by the far-seeing great kings of sent out by the far-seeing great kings of ranged for an interview with him on the sent out by the far-seeing great kings of ranged for an interview with him on the learning that there was a large turnout, and it was an impressive and unusual sight as the gray-haired veterans stood with uncovered heads about the vault. Rev. J. T. Williams after his address read a poem, written by J. E. Ratigan, of Vale Support and dedicated to six soldiers. France, especially by Louis XIV, to pave France especially by Louis Aiv, to pave the way for future trade by weaving intricible ties between Versailles and the sacred city of Pekin, and, if possible, even to attempt to convert the mighty and proud emperors themselves. Their and proud, emperors themselves. Their work undewhedly can be ranked annong the most extraordinary and difficult ever entrusted to a diplomatic envoy in the history of the world. The great fathers, at the end of the seventeenth century, came very near, and most likely would have converted the Son of Heaven, if they had not wrecked their chances just at the moment they were preparing to set the moment they were preparing to set the moment they were preparing to set the crown on their ardent, long, and patiently labors. A dispute arose regarding certain religious rites, which was followed by the prompt removal of all priests, not only from the court but from the whole country. Emperor Kanghi's the holy fathers coulc not agree themselves on questions touching their own religion it surely could not have the value which they proclaimed it had. This meant the deathknell of Christianity in China. Later Emperors tolerated the missionaries, but their influence did not work and the second specific to the missionaries, but their influence did not work and the second lieutenant, Company E. Trienty-third North Carolian Infantry, died July 29, 1864; Nicholas A. Gilbard at the was in touch with the insured the was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance of the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance the conversation that he was in touch with the insured the conversation that he was in the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance the conversation that he was in touch with the insurance the conversation that he was in touch wi work undoubtedly can be ranked among situation there. China. Later Emperors tolerated the missionaries, but their influence did not rise much above the scum of the country.

"If we enter into the details of the em of working of the Jesuits, which still cemains the standard of the Catholics in

China, we find that it is based on the fol-lowing rules and regulations: "The novice from home must first ac-quire a thorough knowledge of the Chiese language and of the most complinese language and of the most compil-cated etiquette as regards all social and official intercourse. He must abandon the cassock in favor of the native dress, must grow a queue, must closely copy the daily life and even many habits of the Chinese -in short, he must strive to become as lear as possible a Chinaman himself. near as possible a Chimmian insert. Iter at least two years of ardent study under experienced old fathers at the head-quarters of the mission he is detailed to some independent mission, where a reliable old hand carefully breaks him in.

These remarks are to give an idea as planter the object of his going a to the line in which every foreigner in China ought to work if he wants to gather results, be he official, priest, or merchant. Above all, he must respect the sacred traditions, revived by Confucius, on which states would assume protection the vast Empire has pivoted for more than the vast Empire has proved in more than five thousand years, and which have kept it together while India, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome crumbled to pieces. Study the philosophy of Confucius, and follow it closely in all our dealings with the Chinese, quite the same if you may be negotiating a treaty, buying a pony, or bartering over a precious vase! Try to be patient, and patient again and again, carefully increasing your kind, gentle, but firm grip. all, never display any emotion, and always arrival at Manassas at 5:46 in the morning, or in the event of his inability to do so, to appear on the rear platform of his car as it passed through, in order that his warm supporters might be afforded an onthe Chinese will tell you what this means If you are bartering over a pony or a cu rio, it is your own business if you show your temper and fail, but if you are ne-gotiating a loan, it is not your own busi-

> "The greatest mover of China in modern times is Sir Robert Hart, who forty-six years ago built the wonderful service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs. rests on the sound foundations so suc afully laid by the genius of the American, Mr. Lay. Officials of all civilized na-tions are employed by Sir Robert Hart. His system of training them is entirely on what I have fust explained, and which might be talled a 'festina lente' policy. This service now yields a revenue of 22,500,000 taels annually (one tael equals about \$1 in gold). The wonderful reign structure which, Sir Robert has ouilt up on Chinese soil, and of which branches now cover the great seaboard nd rivers of the empire, proves what for ign brains and influence can do in China

exerted in the right way.
"As to the ability of the Chinese themelves to inaugurate and foster reforms e have a shining example in the renaissance of China, about twenty-five years ago, under the great administrator Li Hung Chang and the late General Tso ng Tang. These two famous and induential men were able to crush rebel-tions even of wider spread than the present, and after successfully restoring peace and order Li laid the foundations peace and order in the transfer of a modern Chinese navy which, under the excellent management of Captain (now Admiral) Lang, of the Royal Navy, was, up to the end of the eighties, quite n the level of the best fighting navies of the world. The same can be said of the troops drilled under the care of Colonel Richter, of the Imperial German Army, whom Li Hung Chang had made director of the war school at Tienisin.

"Unluckily the strong arm needed in Pe-kin to keep on permanently fostering these eforms was lacking. The present En eror Kwang Hsu was still a child, and the peror Kwang risu was still a clinic, and the reins of the Government were in the hands of the Empress Dowager and her more or less reactionary advisers. Lang was elowed out of the navy by intrigue. Rich ter's splendidly trained men were sent the provinces where the reactionary Vicebys and Governors almost unanimous shelved them or employed them as cook and coolies. Then came the late smash-up, brought on by Japan. Li Hung Chang was made responsible, deprived of his hon-ors and degraded, but his years had begun to tell, and he no longer possessed the energy and vitality which had enabled him to perform the great works of twenty years ago. A great man was sadly needed, or a combination of such, but this time China failed to produce them. Meanwhile Kwan Hsu had reached the age of twenty-four A band of reformers arose, consisting chiefly of bright young men from all over China, many of whom had received more r less of a foreign education. or favored this movement, of which th aim was to introduce the Western system of education, so as to enable the Chines to understand the secrets of foreign suc But the progressive spirit of clever boy Emperer was crushed by the stern and powerful hand of the Empress Dowager, who, since the Japanese war, had favored a decidedly anti-foreign policy. One morning she led the Emperor before the tablets of his ancestors, and after administering to him a severe repriman-boxed his ears in the presence of their appirits. This settled the fate of the Re form party, and there was a lively flyin of heads. Since then things have from bad to worse."

Religion of Laziness in Kief. (From the London Express.)

(From the London Express.)

Kieff papers give particulars of an extraor dinary religious community in that city, whos chief tenet is idlences. They are known as the Meleventchina, from the name of their founder Corrado Malevaning, who was released from lunatic acylum in 1872 and straightway bega to propagate his strange sect. Basing themselve upon the parable of the Hisse which "tool not neither do they spin," the Malevanterina is ject all work except that of the household, wear coarse, sombre garments, and restrict themselve to a diet of bread and cheap fruits.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Ex-Consul Pratt Discloses the Disgraceful Conditions. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Hon. E. Spencer Consul G seral of the Pratt, former

German Embassy in this city to be Con- this city, coming directly from Manila and tery, Cumberland, yesterday afternoon un-

by President Cleveland and remained in office until June, 1899. He was at his post | for their reception review, to lay down any policy in con- during the whole of the Spanish war. This post was especially important from a to be asked to give my opinion as re- stragetic point of view by reason of its gards the chief reason of the present out- proximity to the Philippines. Mr. Pratt had exceptional opportunities for familiar-Misunderstanding (of the Chi- izing himself with all the circumstances of the war in that part of the world and as a Government official was connected with many of the important events. He gives copal Church, South, Keyser, W. Va., deachieved by foreigners in China were undereduced by foreigners in China were under under the control of the important events. He gives an interesting account of his experiences, going into the subject as far as discretion and propriety will permit. Among

following day. I met him on April 24 and Summit, and dedicated to six soldiers found him to be in hearty sympathy with whose bodies were disinterred at Clarys-

"Two or three days afterward, I think on April 26, Aguinaldo left Singapore or Hongkong to meet the commodore:
"Immediately upon his departure I cabled the Secretary of State at Washington that Aguinaldo had gone to Hongkong, ex-"These remarks are to give an idea as

States would assume protection of the Philippines for at least long enough to allow the inhabitants to establish a government of their own, in the organization of would advance the money required to make many approximately approach to the property of the which he would desire American advice

and assistance. Aguinaldo did not reach Hongkong until after the American fleet had left, and nce was unable to see the Commodore on his arrival. After the battle of Ca ette, or Manila Bay, Commodore Dewey ent the auxiliary cruiser McCulloch back o Hongkong and brought Aguinaldo and his staff to Manila Bay. It is important to note at this point that Aguinaldo did not go to Manila independently, but went there under the auspices of the American Government.

What occurred after Aguinaldo arrived at Manila Bay is well known. He con ferred with Commodore Dewey, landed and proceeded to organize his forces, being furnished by us with arms and ammu-nition. Aguinaldo co-operated with our fleet against the Spaniards, and after our troops were landed he continued to co operate with them. It cannot be fairly denied that the Filipinos aided materially the capture of Manila."

the capture of Manila."

Mr. Pratt spent practically the entire month of July last in Manila. Speaking of the conditions prevailing there, he said:

"The city is under martial law and the Government is extremely rigid. No person can go about the streets after 10 o'clock at night without a pass from the provost marshal. The streets are guarded day and night by military natrols. One is ay and night by military patrols One is likely to be challenged at any street ther and be fired upon if the challenge is not promptly responded to. On one occas-on I remember being challenged six times n a ride of twenty minutes. I heard of one stance of an Army officer being fired ipon by the patrol, the bullet n his carriage and barely missing him. In-stances more or less similar could be mul-tiplied, showing the unsatisfactory condiexisting there.

The censorship of the press could not more rigid than it is. The edi be more rigid than it is. The editor of one of the principal American papers there told me of a despatch he desired to send to a Chicago paper, which he submitted to the censor. The censor having erased all the important statements which it had contained to the control of the tained, the editor took it to Ger and asked Otis for permiss The general said:

"That does not signify. The telegram
"That does not signify. The telegram

cannot go. If you undertake to reproduce any part of it in your paper here I shall suppress that paper, and as far as you are concerned I shall consider whether to banish you from the islands or put you in prison. Nothing that reflects upon military operations here can be sent that.

erations here can be sent out 'The situation to my mind is as had as it can be. Looking at it as I saw it, it was almost impossible to believe that such things could be done under the American flag and in the name of the American Government,

"It will be a bloody and costly task to subdue the pecople over there. The na-tional sentiment among the Filipinos is growing, not diminishing. I talked with arge numbers of men of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, and found all with few exceptions, firmly imbued with the idea of national independence, and de-termined to submit to no greater measure f foreign control than what might be af-

orded by protection. "The Filipno forces are in possession of and are operating throughout the greater part of the country, the American author-ity being recognized only within the limits f army garrisons. While I was in Manile there was fighting between our troops and the Filipinos almost within gunshot of the

"I will say further that there is a condion of utter demoralization in Manilaambling and prostitution, with barrooms everywhere.
"An American officer of high rank in the

egular Army said to me on the eve of my eparture: 'You are about to return to departure: 'You are about to return to the United States. As a native of Ameri-ca, if you have any love for your country, for Gcd's sake tell the people at home what is being done here under the flag. I annot speak; you can. If you desire the erpetuation of the Republic you will not emain silent."

Things Not to Be Ferretten (From the Philadelphia Record.)

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Chairman Hanna exclaimed in South Dakota:

"Forget that I am a United States Senator and
Chairman of the Republican National Committee,
and try to consider that I am one of your kind
of fellows!" The thing is impossible. How can
the Dakota "fellows" forget the way in which
Hanna equected John Sherman out of the Senate
and himself in, or the dublous method of his election the second time? And can the Dakota "fellows" forget that as chairman of the National
Committee Hanna is making prodigal use of the
money contributed by the trusts to prevent the

ENTOMBED WITH HONORS

Remains of Confederate Soldiers Reinterred at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 24 .- The reinerment of the remains of nine Confederstopping for a time in Paris while on the der the auspices of James Breathed Camp, United Confederate Veterans, which had Mr. Pratt was appointed Consul General the remains that were scattered about the country taken up and a vault prepared

> The old soldiers met and formed a funeral procession to the cemetery. The bones of each soldier were encased in a neat casket, which also contained a sealed bottle with a card bearing the name of the deceased. Brig. Gen. John F. Zacharias, commander of James Breathed Camp, was copal Church, South, Keyser, W. Va., de-livered the address, and the Rev, James Battle Avirett read the burial services. The exercises took place in the drench-

Summit, and dedicated to six soldiers

war, were placed in the vault: H. W.

the could sufficiently organize the Filipino years. The bones of Charles Wagner, forces to command the situation. He expressed an earnest hope that the mac farm below Cumberland, and James forces to command the situation. He expressed an earnest hope that the Americans would remain long enough to enable the Filipinos to organize a govenable the Filipinos to organize a government of their own.

"After fully conferring with Aguinaldo I telegraphed Admiral, then Commodore, Dewey through our Consul at Hongkong as follows:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent lead.r. here. Will come Hongkong. Arrange with commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph.'

"In reply to this Commodore Dewey telegraphed me as follows:

"Tell Aguinaldo come as soon as possible."

The PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

President Cowen Announces Plans for Improvements.

plained the object of his going and noti- he attended the meeting of the Pittsburg ned the Government of the circumstances and Western Railroad, one of the Baltimore in full. In my report to the Secretary of State I said:

At this meeting Mr. 'He (Aguinaldo) hoped the United Cowen was elected president to succeed

ern Mr. Cowen stated that a syndicate would advance the money required to make improvements on that property. Surveys are now being made, but the extent of the improvements have not as yet been de-termined. It is contempiated to cut down grades, take out curves and improve terminals. Two plans are under considera-tion and one calls for a large expenditur-while the other would mean only a mod-erate outlay for the present.

The financial reorganization of the comany will be delayed, but will provide for n issue of bonds to secure funds to repay e syndicate loan. It is believed that by raiting these bonds will find a higher market price than if issued now. The op-eration of the property will at once be ta-ken in charge by the officials of the Baltilanded | more and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE'S NEW CENSUS.

Dissatisfied With the Result of That of the Government.

BALTIMORE Oct. 24.-Health Commisioner Bosley has thus far failed to acept the returns of the United States census for Baltimore, nearly 509,690, as the correct population of the city. The Health Department in making up its vital statis-complished fact. The Imperial Government is tics calculates on its former estimated basis of population of 541,000. Should the Government census figures be adopted the effect would be to increase the death rate, which is not desired.

Dr. Bosley has delayed accepting the census figures because it was thought that a general census would be taken by the olice, and that the police census would e more accurate and would show a larger Mayor Hayes has desired such a census, and has asked the Police Board to have it has not yet been done. If lation than the Government census made, but it has not yet been done. If no such census is made Dr. Bosley will acent the Government census and base his calculations upon it after January 1, 1901.

CURRENT HUMOR.

The Cheerful Idiot.

(From the Indianapolis News.)
" said the Cheerful Idiot, "is what I What is?" asked the new boarder, unsuspect

ngly. "A dozen fried," answered the Cheerful Idiot. Good Advice. (From the Indianapolis News)

"My son," said the elderly politician, "I am formed that you intend to take your stand, plitically, on a high moral plane?"
"Such is my intention," answered the high-"M'm! Good idea. Very good idea. But when

you clamber up there, don't forget to leave the ladder handy. You might break your neck it you should have to jump off." He Made a Mistake (From the Philadelphia Press.) se-I thought she was going to marry ob-

lotrox.

Jess—She was, but she broke the engagement.

Tess—What for?

Jess—When she _ccepted him he told her she ad put new life in him.

Retween Two. (From the Chicago Record.) "The fortune teller told me that some power in linfluence was standing between me and suc-ess in life." "Do you suspect any one?"
"I can't decide whether it is our baby or the

A Rude Response. Miss Spinster—Do you think, Mr. Farmer, that he bull will run after me? Farmer—Well, marm, if you'll just let him have good straight look at you, I shouldn't think e would.

Played a Mean Trick.

(From the Chicago Evening Post.) "I tell you, sir," explained the lawyer, "I least case solely because of the despicable tri

One of Those Prompt Girls. (From the New York Weekly.)

Jack-My goodness! Ring for a messenger bey George-What's up?

Must Force It.

(From the Baltimore American.)
Mr. Tackle-Will you absolutely guarantee this hair-grower to do what you claim?
Pealer-Yes, sir.
Mr. Tackle-All right. I've got to do something to get into condition for the football sea-

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The florists in London gather in from a bout \$20,000 a day on cut flowers.

Some of the finest shops seen in Chinese cities are those devoted to the sale of coffine. There are about 300,000 people in England are so unfortunate as to be obliged to use

The Greek lepton which is worth about one tenth of a penny is the smallest coin now cur rent in Europe.

Schools on the line of the elevated railroads in Chicago are seriously interfered with by the of the trains, and damage suits are threate Nearly 16,080 tons of potato starch are turned out annually in this country. The potatoes used for starch are the small and injured ones of the

The public library of Chicago has 260,000 volumes. The number of books circulated during the year ended May 31, 1900, was 1,749,775. The library has sixty branch stations.

The oldest public building in New York is St. Paul's chapel, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton Street. It was built in 1766, ten years before the Declaration of Independence. Nearly 500 emigrants a day are being shipped by agents of the Government of Queensland from England to Australia. For every adult shipped an agent gets \$2.50 and for every child he is paid \$1.25.

Bishop Potter, of New York, is not a college graduate, and though a learned man, never at-tended any college. Yet his grandfather was a president and his father and brother were vice presidents of Union College.

The wearing of hats in Parliament by the memers may be traced back to the time when those who were summoned to legislate, or, rather, to unthorize the King to make levies, came in wear-ng helmets, which were not easily removed.

The Bolivian Government has appropriated The Bouvian Government has appropriated about \$50,000 for the preliminary study of three railway lines, from Oruro to La Paz and Lake Titicaca, and from Callapata to Colqueschaca. Another road is to run from Potosi to the Argentine boundary.

Rubber stamps were used by the Moors a thou ne years before Christ; and about the time Rome was founded the same ingenious race ented the self-registering turnstile, such as used today to check the admission to places public entertainment.

In Jamaica there is a mountain, between Kings. side of the island, which bears the name of Judgment Mountain, or Mount Sinai, because of the awful catastrophe which occurred there in 1692 by an earthquake.

Frank Smith, who reduced himself from 350 of the other day from the effects of the drug his home, near Wabash, Ind. The deceased, ho was a prominent mill and land owner, had a physique of a giant.

In many of the census returns from the South-ern States men of means and leisure are entered in the occupation columns as "gentlemen," and in one instance as "rich." An invalid in Illinois is given occupation as "laid up," and a paralytic figures in the same column as "has fits."

Michael Anagnes, the head of the Perkins Intitution for the Blind, in Boston, has given to is native town in Turkey, near the borders of freece, \$20,000, to be invested in such a manner is to give a certain number of worthy students he benefit of a higher education each year. Last year two Italian railway lines passing

tion houses with mosquito nets. In consequence there has been such a diminution in the number of cases of malaria that other lines in Italy and in Sicily are about to adopt the same measures. The naval board appointed to examine the old frigate Constitution has reported to the Navy Dertmert that it will cost about \$400,000 to pla

brough swampy regions supplied all their sta-

er in the condition contemplated by the Boston atriotic Society. It is estimated that \$350,000 ill be necessary in the construction department. A sculpter and a carpenter of Berlin recently olumeered for the German force recruited for Siturcered for the German love feerfuled by service in China, and, upon being refused because physically deficient, started to ride across Europe and Asia to China on bicycles to prove their powers of endurance. When they arrive they hope to enlist.

An amiable mule named Jim has for years been mployed in a coal mine at Dalton, Ohio. The employed in a coar mine at Danion, Only. In the mine boss lately decided to transfer Jim to another mine. Four hundred miners objected, and struck work. Until the mule is returned to the scene of his former labors, the miners refuse to handle pick or shovel.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is

planted, which must remain untouched until the

anted, which must remain unconcact than the arriage day of the child. When the nuprial hour rives the tree is out down, and the wood is ansformed into furniture, which is considered the young people as the most beautiful of all e ernaments—of the house. A peculiar incident was witnessed in the Bethov Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. Y. The

any Presbyterian Course of French, N. 1. The secunon had a soporific effect upon a member of the congregation and he fell asleep. While still in slumber, he arose, removed his coat, vest, and collar, and was about to further disrobe, when the women in his vicinity screamed. An usher aroused him and led him out of church. A new federation is in prospect. It is rumored credited with the intention of welding the whol of the Leeward and Windward Islands into on confederation, with Barbados as the seat of governments

Twenty-one Californians, the advance guard of 500, have sailed from New York for the Argentin Republic, intending to settle there. The dition already on voyage is headed by four brunned Ballett, from Los Angeler, each sir all, and each having a wife and four dang. The colony, which has considerable cash cavill go into cattle raising in the valley e Platte River.

The cutters of the great glove houses at Brus sels and in France earn even higher wages than the cutters of the most fashionable tailors in ondon and New York. So difficult is this are London and New York. So diment is an of cutting glores that most of the pri-cutters are known to the trade by name a fame, and the peculiar knives which they the business are so highly prized that the handed down from generation to generation by

A wealthy brewer has bought 460 ac assed 10,000 acres of land near Parlin Pond, in omerset county, in northern Maine, for a game reserve. He intends to lease another 10,000 acres preserve. He intends to rease around 19,000 soon, so as to keep the hunters at a distance. In the centre of the tract is a lake three miles long and one and one half miles wide, stocked with land-locted salmon. The preserve is forty miles from Moosehead Lake, and abounds with his covere. big game.

Now, at last, at rest in Kittery Navy Yard. where she will remain for countless generati as a visible evidence of American naval prowers as a visible evidence of American naval prowes, says the "Lewiston Journal," is the big steel cruiser Reina Mercedes, captured from Spain at Santiago. Equipped with a sub-marine ram, torpedo tub s, sponsons, and an armament of breech-loading ritles, this spiendid modern fighting ship is the finest war trophy in possession of our Government.

A weather prognosticator who resides in Mainpredicts early falls of snow, and an abundance of it during the coming winter. He is old enough it during the coming winter. He is not enough to remember that about fifty years ago there was at his home a fall of six inches of snow before this time of the year. There are people in some parts of the world who have seen six inches of snow on the 4th of July, but it was not in this section of the universe. Snow has frequently fallen in August or early September, on the heights of Mount Washington.

A sanitary Testament for the use of court rooms has been put on the market. It is bound with white celluloid instead of leather, and it can, white celluloid instead of leather, and it can, therefore, be washed and disinfected from time to time. There is no particular reason for kissing this book, however, if a witness is averse to it, more than there is to kissing a smeared dirty covered Bible lid. A man can affirm that he will tell the truth, the whole truth, and all that sort of thing, and if he does not he is guilty of perjury and liable to the same penalty as if his lips had touched the daintiest covered Bible in the universe.

Joseph Chamberlain is, as almost everyone knows, an entinusiast in the matter of orchids. He is selfish, also, and does not relish the idea of He is selfish, also, and does not retent the total of anyone possessing as rare plants as there are in his collection. A story is told to the effect that while in Paris some time ago he saw an exceedingly rare orchid. Mr. Chamberlain asked its price. "Twenty pounds (\$100)," said the floit t, "and it is the only specimen in France." Chamberlain paid over the money and tore up the beautiful flower, saying: "I have a duplicate in my own collection, and I object to a Frenchman owning this." wning this.

The usual amount of amateur hunters being hot by their companions, or by other amateur shot by their companions, or by other amateur hunters, is recorded from the Maine and Adirondack forest regions this year. Any city man out hunting in a leather or leather-colored suit is apt to be mistaken for venison on the hoof by any other amateur sportsman and consequently the usual result happens, and the coroner's verticity, is accidental killing. As about the best remedy for preventing these accidental homicides it is suggested that city hunters undergo an apprenticeship and pass an examination before becoming deer slavers.